

LATIRUS CYMATIAS, new species. Pl. 12, figs. 6, 7.

The shell is somewhat similar in form to *L. brevicaudatus* Reeve but differs by being decidedly narrower, with less convex whorls, fewer axial folds and finer spiral threads. Color sayal brown, the ribs dusker, the anterior end of the canal cinnamon-brown to russet. The small apical whorl is blunt and smooth; the last half of the second whorl has numerous small axial riblets. After that the shell has axial sculpture of broad, rounded folds over the peripheral region but not extending to the suture or the concavity of the base, six on each whorl. Spiral sculpture of spiral threads with much more minute threads in the intervals, about seven main threads on the penult whorl, 18 on the last whorl, exclusive of those on the siphonal fasciole. The suture is not so deep as in *L. brevicaudatus*, somewhat waved, with a slightly crenulate border. The aperture is far narrower than in *L. brevicaudatus*, cinnamon-brown within, with about 7 narrow lirae in the throat. Columella with three folds. Siphonal fasciole rather narrow, not very prominent.

Length 36.6 mm., width 15.3 mm., length of aperture 17.8 mm.; about 10 whorls. Type.

Length 25.5 mm., width 11 mm. Paratype, fig. 7.

Off Palm Beach in about 12 fathoms. Type 175132 A.N.S.P., paratypes in collection of the author.

A NEW NATICOID SNAIL FROM FLORIDA

BY THOMAS L. MCGINTY

SIGATICA SEMISULCATA HOLOGRAPTA, new subspecies. Plate 12, figs. 10, 11.

Shell small, of about five well-rounded whorls, separated by a deeply impressed suture; the glassy nucleus of one and a half whorls; only the nucleus and the inside of the umbilicus lack the spiral sculpture of encircling linear grooves, of which there are from eighteen to twenty-four on the last whorl. Umbilicus wide and deep. Operculum not known.

Height 10 mm., diameter 8.4 mm.

Height 8.7 mm., diameter 7.6 mm.

Height 11 mm., width 9.5 mm.

The type is 175025 A.N.S.P. from Boynton Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida. Paratypes in the McGinty collection.

This attractive little shell has only been taken occasionally on the lower Florida east coast. The encircling grooves covering the whole surface of each whorl easily distinguish it from *Sigatica semisulcata* (Gray), in which there are spirals below the suture and in the umbilicus, but none over the middle part of the last whorl (Pl. 12, fig. 12). This appears to be a constant character of *semisulcata*.

S. semisulcata was dredged by the writer off Boynton Beach on sand bottom in about twelve fathoms. The operculum is corneous, yellowish and simple, not unlike that of *Polinices lactea*, and the shell is wholly external, as in that species. Dr. Pilsbry informs me that the reference of *S. semisulcata* to *Eunaticina* in the current literature is an error. That is a Pacific genus, not known from the West Indies, at least in the present fauna. *Sigatica* comprises Naticidae with the figure of *Polinices*, but the suture is deeply impressed and there is a sculpture of spiral grooves.

NEW MOLLUSKS OF THE GENUS *NAESIOTUS* FROM ECUADOR¹

BY HARALD A. REHDER

In determining a large number of specimens of bulimulids from Ecuador sent to the National Museum by Mr. Ralph W. Jackson of Dorchester, Maryland, it was discovered that several lots represented new subspecies. Moreover, in determining the generic relationships of these shells several facts were uncovered and conclusions reached that seem worth putting on record.

This highly interesting and valuable material consisted of five large lots of what has been called *Bulimulus quitensis* Pfeiffer and *Bulimulus catlowiae* Pfeiffer, collected at various localities in the high interandine plateau of Ecuador between the eastern and the western Andes. Further material of this same group was present in the collection of the National Museum, and some was borrowed from the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard University, through the kindness of Mr. William J. Clench.

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